

LIGHTHOUSE REFUND BILL

Copies of the report to accompany House of Representatives bill 10103, providing for the reimbursement of the Territory of Hawaii for money paid out in the maintenance of the lighthouse service from the time Hawaii became a territory of the United States, have been received. On June 4, 1906, the matter was committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed. Mr. McGavin from the Committee on Claims submitted the report, which is as follows:

The Committee on Claims, having considered House bill 10103, beg leave to report the same favorably to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill appropriates \$23,393.59 to the Territory of Hawaii to reimburse the Territory for money paid out in maintaining lighthouses, bell buoys, and lighthouse service on its coasts from the time the Territory became a Territory of the United States until said lighthouses, bell buoys, and lighthouse service were transferred to and taken under the management and control of the Lighthouse Board.

The facts are fully set out in the accompanying official papers, including a recommendation for its passage by Congress.

Department of Commerce and Labor, Office of the Secretary.

Washington, February 7, 1906.

Sir: Referring to your letter of February 2, 1906, inclosing for the consideration of this Department and for report thereon a copy of H. R. No. 10103, "To refund to the Territory of Hawaii the amount expended in maintaining lighthouse service on its coasts from the time of the organization of the Territory until said lighthouse service was taken over by the Federal Government," I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of a letter dated December 12, 1905, from the governor of Hawaii, inclosing a copy of a statement of the actual cost of maintaining the Hawaiian lighthouse establishment for one month, and also a partial extract from a report of Hon. William H. Eastis, the special commissioner appointed to investigate postoffice sites and other matters in the Hawaiian Islands, which reached the Lighthouse Board on January 26, 1905.

From the statement of the monthly expenses of the Hawaiian lighthouse establishment it will appear that the average expenditure for one month was \$501.90, and for the total time elapsing between the organization of the Territory of Hawaii, on April 30, 1900, and the period when its lighthouse establishment was taken over by the United States Lighthouse Establishment, on January 1, 1904, a period of three years and eight months, the amount of money expended for this purpose is practically the same as stated in the bill. The appropriation made by the Territorial government for the support of its lighthouse establishment is stated in the report of Commissioner Eastis.

This Department, after carefully considering all its available data, finds no reason to doubt the statement made in the bill as to the amount expended, and therefore sees no reason to object to its passage.

Respectfully,

V. H. METCALF,

Secretary.

The Chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives.

The remainder of the committee's report consists of exhibits including a portion of the report by Hon. William H. Eastis, special commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate postoffice sites and other matters in the Hawaiian Islands, and a letter by Governor Carter to Secretary Cortelyou enclosing a complete statement of all the expenditures in question.

JAP DIES IN MOLASSES TANK

(From Monday's Advertiser)

Furser Radway of the steamer Nihau, arriving from Anahola yesterday, brought news of the death of a Japanese at Kealia mill under unusual circumstances.

The man was a laborer named Okahama and on Friday last he accidentally fell into a tank of molasses and was dead when discovered.

No one saw him at the time of the accident and it is supposed that when working at the tank his foot slipped or he was attacked by heart failure.

A coroner's inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death returned. Deceased was an old man and had been in the employ of the Maake Sugar Co. for many years.

DISCOVERIES MADE IN CAVE OF TEMPLES

BERLIN, June 13.—Professor Pischel yesterday, before the general meeting of the Academy of Science, read a letter from Professor Gruenwedel, chief of the Prussian exploring expedition in Chinese Turkestan, dated February 21 at Kumtura, near Kucha. The writer described the archaeological discoveries made in the Cave of Temples, indicating that the founders of the temples were a red-haired, blue-eyed race and wore Persian costumes. Huge iron swords were found among the remains and also important manuscripts of the Ming period, a Buddhist Pantheon and ancient ironware. The letter has aroused the greatest interest among archaeologists.

The ladies of the Kahului Ladies' Auxiliary entertained having a dinner and dance on the Kahului Tennis Club Court on the evening of July 10.

GRADUATES HOLD FORTH

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Twenty-nine young ladies and gentlemen, graduates of Oahu College, received their diplomas last evening in Bishop Hall from President A. F. Griffiths, and afterwards received the congratulations of a great concourse of people. The exercises attendant upon the presentation of the sheepskins were interesting throughout, especially in the awarding of the prizes in the Damon Rhetorical contest and the announcement of the name of the student to be placed on the Punahou Roll of Honor.

Bishop Hall was resplendent in garnishments of flowers with backgrounds of green. Upon the platform with President Griffiths were Hon. Sanford B. Dole, son of Rev. Daniel Dole, first president of Oahu College, and Rev. Stephen L. Desha. In addition, the graduates of the three divisions were grouped upon the platform, comprising the following:

College Preparatory Class: Helen Martha Carlton, Mildred Carlton, Albert Hong Sung Chuek, Margaret Vera Cobb, Wallace McKay Cooper, Leslie Cooper Clark, Stephen Langhorn Desha, Jr., Alsoberry Kauna Hanchett, Moses Lono Heen, Alice Roth, Adolph George Christian Schnack, Robert Shipman Thurston, Margaret Waterhouse, Lothrop Withington, Jr.

General Course: Janet Renny Catton, Helen Ramona Giffin, Marion Lucie Greene, Florence Kim Fung Ho, Katherine Matthews Hopper, Sara Elizabeth Lucas, Isabella McCarriston, Alice Helen Muller, James Robert Paris, Jessie Cunningham Shaw, Ethel Sevier Spalding, Claire Julia Hokulani Williams, Edward Assegut Kalehuani Williams.

Commercial Course: John Rollin Desha, James Pearce Winne.

Following an invocation by Rev. Stephen L. Desha of Hilo, the salutatory was read by Miss Helen Ramona Giffin. Her essay was entitled, "The Hawaiian Art of Weaving," a very interesting and comprehensive study of the handicraft of the Hawaiians, especially of the ancient times. The Gloria was sung by the school chorus and this was followed by an oration by John Rollin Desha, "The Motto of Kamehameha the Great."

This oration was one of the most interesting features of the evening, inasmuch as the address dealt with pertinent local economic and political questions. The advice to his fellow-Hawaiians was timely and the young speaker was accorded a salvo of applause at its conclusion. Men of affairs who heard the speech pronounced it one of the finest efforts along this line that has been heard in recent times. The address was as follows:

MOTTO OF KAMEHAMEHA THE GREAT.

Mankind is prone to idolize and revere the deeds of the great. Each nation loves to hold up to the rest of the world, the valor of its generals; the statesmanship of its diplomats; the writings of its scholars; the discoveries of its scientists; the marvelous ingenuity of its inventors. Hawaii can not boast of great achievements in science, literature and art, but it can show some records of statesmanship and generalship that equal those of any other nation. Rome had its Caesar; France had its Napoleon; England had its Cromwell; America its Washington, and Hawaii its Kamehameha. Many tales have been told of the prowess, valor and sagacity of the great ruler of the Hawaiians, but none with such a lesson to his race as the "Battle of the Sand Hills." This was an engagement between Kalanikupule and Kamehameha; the one defending Maui, and the other attempting to conquer it.

After the battle of Mokuohai, in which he defeated Kivaohi, and after several other minor skirmishes, by which he established his supremacy on the island of Hawaii, Kamehameha conceived the idea of conquering Maui. Acting upon this conception, he called into council all the great chiefs, Kahunas, and wise men of his realm, and laid before them his plan of conquest. The councilors, upon deliberate consultation, unanimously adopted his suggestion, and it was at once put into execution. Great preparations were made for the undertaking. Men called kahuna-kalua-waa, canoe-makers, were sent into the forests to hew down the lordly koas, and fashion them into canoes. All day long the work went on, week after week went by, and month after month, until he had a fleet, the greatest ever seen in these waters. Meanwhile other preparations were going on. Provisions sufficient for a long campaign were procured, armaments of war, as spears and daggers, were prepared for use. Fortunately, for Kamehameha, he had some foreigners, John Young and Isaac Davis, who manipulated the cannon and furnished firearms to the soldiers. The army numbered about sixteen thousand men. When everything was in readiness, and when the appropriate ceremonies had been concluded, the king, with his war god, Ku-Kailimoku, and his vast army, embarked for Maui. Sailing through the Alenuihaha Channel and passing to the westward of the island of Maui, he touched at several places, finally landing at Kahului. Immediately he drew his canoe up on shore, and bade his men take apart the outriggers and the double-keels. The men marveled at this act of their commander, for it meant that the canoe would be rendered unfit for a sea voyage. They were soon to know, however, the nec-

GIRL BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER FATHER

(From Saturday's Advertiser)

An astounding story of tragedy was brought from South Kona, Hawaii, by a passenger who arrived in the steamer Mauna Loa yesterday. A native Hawaiian girl was buried as long ago as June 9, who is supposed to have come to her death by violence at the hands of her father, and, most astonishing to relate, both Territorial and county officials, cognizant of the facts, have failed to report anything about the horrible event to the authorities in Honolulu. Part of the circumstances as related to the Advertiser is the existence of a reign of terror by kahunas in the district.

It is said that the man, living at Keeli, was maltreating his daughter because she refused to do something the kahunas had ordered. A policeman went twice to the house to interfere on the abused girl's behalf only to be driven out with fury by her father.

Then the policeman went a third time to the house, but now accompanied by the deputy sheriff and two other officers. They arrested the father and brought him away.

In the meantime the girl had died. It is stated that her body was marked not only from cruel beatings but from bites. Dr. Goodhue, the government

physician, and a Japanese doctor had been called in, but not until after the officers had removed the father. The girl was then dead. She was buried on the 9th, the Advertiser's informant having attended her funeral.

Upon his arrest the father of the dead girl was taken before the district magistrate, who ordered him committed to the Territorial Insane Asylum in Honolulu. He was sent here in the Mauna Loa, leaving on June 8, and his son accompanied him.

Inquiry made yesterday at the offices of the Board of Health and of the Attorney General elicited the strange fact that neither the government physician nor the police of South Kona had made any report of the most suspicious death.

An inquiry of Dr. Chas. A. Peterson, medical superintendent of the Insane Asylum, however, elicited the answer that a native of the name given had been received as a patient at the time indicated. His son had accompanied him to Honolulu, and although he had not been seen by the asylum authorities for the past eight days, he was thought to be still in the city.

Dr. Peterson further stated over the wire that the man protested he was not insane.

It is not to be disregarded. He should listen to them; for they are more experienced, more competent and more fitted for the positions of trust and honor. This does not mean, however, that he cannot attain to these positions.

He can, but he must work and make himself a factor to be reckoned with, and must gain the confidence of his fellowmen.

Hawaii, today, needs men of talent, men of integrity, men of business and executive abilities. Let her turn to her own citizens. It is only right that she should do this. It is only right that she should expect her citizens to advance her interests, regulate her affairs, and make her name among nations. With the opportunities afforded, the Hawaiians should be able to build up a prosperity for these islands unequalled by other communities. They have means to fulfill all the fondest hopes for the future, if they but put into deeds the motto of Kamehameha the Great "Imua e na poiki, a iuu i ka wai awaawa; aho hope e hoi aku ai."

Miss Margaret Vera Cobb gave the valedictory. Her essay was entitled, "The Adoption of the Metric System," a plea for its universal adoption over the present systems. The essay was interesting despite its dealing with complex subjects of weight and measurement. Turning to the class at the close of its reading, the valedictorian, in a few phrases on behalf of her classmates, bade farewell to the school, which has launched them upon the world. This address was followed by a violin solo by Dorothy Cobb.

Judge Sanford B. Dole was introduced by President Griffiths as one of the Punahou scholars who had been born on the grounds and began life amid the surroundings of the school. Judge Dole spoke on "Success." His address was full of epigrams and was a spur to the ambition of the young graduates to aim toward the development of the best things they may have in mind and in hand.

Miss Alice Roth then presented the college with the gift of the Class of 1906, a very beautiful wall clock of fine design. President Griffiths responded for the trustees and the school in general, thanking the class for the gift. He referred to past gifts from classes, that from the class of '04 being a Hawaiian flag, and of '05 a president's chair.

The announcement of the winners of the Damon Rhetorical contest put every one on the qui vive. They were announced as follows:

First prize—Alice Lewers Hopper. Second prize—May Spalding and Helen Gertrude North. The second prize was divided owing to the impossibility for the judges to give it to any one of the contestants.

The name to be placed third upon the Punahou Roll of Honor was that of John Rollin Desha. Those already upon the tablet are Florence Hall and William Spencer Bowen. The trustees' loving cup went to Mr. Desha for his excellence and in having his name put upon the honor roll. The loving cup bore the following inscription: "Trustees' Loving Cup, Presented to John Rollin Desha in Appreciation of His Service to Punahou."

In presenting the diplomas to the graduates President Griffiths took occasion to say to them that it was with regret that the college regarded the departure of the graduates. It was the largest class that ever went forth from the institution. About one-half of these intended going to some Eastern college or university. It was a matter of gladness to him that so many were going away to the East for further training and he hoped they would come back to Hawaii and make practical use of it.

An interesting feature with the class, was that three great grandchildren of the first missionaries to the islands were among the graduates. Two were great-great-grandsons, and one was a great-great-granddaughter. Also the first girl, born of Chinese parents, to graduate from Oahu College was in the class of 1906. This was the daughter of Ho Fan of Bishop & Company's bank.

The diplomas were presented, applause being generously given as each graduate stepped forward and received his or her sheepskin tied with the college colors.

THANKS FROM P. M'KENNA

McKenna, Acting Superintendent of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company at San Francisco, and the man who worked night and day after the San Francisco disaster to establish cable communication with Hawaii and finally succeeded and who kept the Honolulu public advised as to the progress of the disaster, has made the following acknowledgment for the gift from the local subscribers to the relief fund:

San Francisco, June 9, 1906. To Mr. J. F. Morgan, Representing the Governor's Relief Committee of Hawaii, San Francisco, Cal.

Dear Sir: I wish to apologize for my tardiness in acknowledging receipt of your letter of May 25th, enclosing the Hawaiian people's handsome, though extravagant, appreciation of our efforts to relieve their anxiety during the days succeeding the late 'quake and fire. The amount has been distributed according to schedule amongst members of staff.

We wish you to thank the Hawaiian people for their very welcome remembrance. We did very little for them beyond regular routine, and had no idea that such a high value was placed on our services. We will have at least one pleasant memory of that eventful time, namely that we pleased and helped the generous people of Hawaii.

Again thanking you, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) P. M'KENNA,

Acting Sup't.

On behalf of cable staff, San Francisco.

ATKINSON'S WILD GAM TROPHY

(From Sunday's Advertiser)

Our "Jack's" "wildcat" will take honors now with Gear's famous "Zebra" which was shipped here from the "Wilds of Hawaii." The "wildcat" came yesterday from Hilo in a box which was plastered over with big printed labels reading as follows:

WILD CAT
Killed by Secretary Atkinson
In Kohala with the Gun that Shot
Brughelli's Mule.

The "wildcat" came in a box from Hilo and was deposited in the Secretary's office in care of Chief Clerk Buckland. Until Jack's return the animal will be fed by the "Boy Orator." But when Buckland opened the mystery was solved. It came from Burns, the brilliant editor of the Hilo Herald. The instructions about the care of the beast were as follows:

"By the Kinau I am sending to Jack Atkinson the wild cat which he shot in Kohala. It caused a good deal of amusement here, as I had it stuck in the window with the signs on it that you will see."

"Last Sunday, when I was up at the volcano, Jack and Sol and Wilder tried to get into the office to steal it, but were unsuccessful. When you have the cat put together you will see the reason that he is a 'wild' cat. Do you remember the story?"

"The red stained toothpicks are the whiskers, which must be carefully inserted in the sockets."

"If you open the box before Jack comes back, pry off the bottom board and then use the remainder as a pedestal."

AN OLD MAXIM APPLIED TO A MODERN REMEDY.

"Everyone speaks of the feast as he finds it," is a maxim of the Portuguese, judging by the letters received from people all over the country, praising Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, it is evident this remedy has been found satisfactory. It is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, and no case has yet been reported where it has failed to give relief, and it has been in general use for more than a quarter of a century. For sale by all dealers and druggists, Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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The evening's program concluded with a violin quartet composed of Mrs. E. A. R. Ross, Ruth Cobb, Dorothy Cobb, William H. Hoogs, Jr., Mrs. A. B. Ingalls was director and Miss Gertrude Brown, accompanist. The benediction was given by Rev. Stephen Desha.

The beginnings of what may be a leading industry of Hawaii have been signalled by the arrival of cigars made from Hanalei leaf. They are what Mike Wright promised and Fitzpatrick, the Fort street cigar dealer, has been waiting for. The Hawaiian tobacco has been blended with the best Cuban, to make a cigar of quality. Specimens have been sent to the Agricultural Department at Washington.

STRIKE ON ONOMEA

HILO, Hawaii, June 19.—All the Japanese employed on Onomea plantation went out on a strike Monday. One thousand men refused to go to work, and while there were some fears that the trouble would spread to other plantations, the managers did not seem at all alarmed. However, the managers of the plantations in and immediately about Hilo held a meeting to consider the situation yesterday afternoon, and to concert measures for action in case the trouble should spread.

It seems that the late mill fire at Onomea has thrown the plantation back in its grinding, and the men who pick up the cut cane in the fields conceived that this would be a good time to take advantage of Manager John Molr's necessities and ask for a wage rate of \$1 a day. The demand was made on Saturday, and was refused. The field hands supported their fellows, and the whole gang went out.

There is a story that a fake advertisement in one of the Japanese papers calling for laborers for a plantation near Hilo and offering wages of \$22 a month likewise had something to do with the Onomea trouble, but plantation managers take little stock in this yarn.

At the meeting of the plantation managers the Onomea Japs were told that they had choice of going to work at the old wages, or leaving their houses. They considered for a little while, and went back to work.

SHERIDAN.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the practicing attorneys of the District Court of Kau, held on the fifteenth day of June, A. D. 1906, at the court house at Waiolima, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His good Providence to remove from our midst the Honorable James Hanuela Walupulani, the district magistrate of East and West Kau, Hawaii; "Resolved, That in the untimely death of Mr. J. H. Walupulani the community has lost an honored and respected citizen, and the district a conscientious magistrate;

"Resolved, That we sincerely mourn his loss, and that we extend to his bereaved wife our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in her sorrow;

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the widow of our late brother, and to the press."

C. HENRY WHITE, Chairman.

WALTER H. HAYSELDEN, Secy.

Keeping Promises

Honolulu Appreciates Always When Promises Are Kept.

Every time you read about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills you are told they cure every form of kidney ill, from backache to urinary disorders. How are our promises kept? Ask any citizen who has tried the treatment. Ask the following Honolulu man:

"W. J. Maxwell of this town, T. officer, writes thus: 'I suffered a horrible pain in the small of my back (an almost invariable symptom of kidney trouble) for a number of years. I was advised to take some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and following the suggestion I went to the Hollister Drug Co's store, Fort street, and got some of these. Having taken them, they relieved me straight away, and are, I may say, the best and in fact the only cure for backache. I have mentioned the virtue of this wonderful remedy to several persons, among whom is my friend, Mr. Frank Metcalf, who found relief, and he is now a firm believer in Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.'

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

ALLEGED TAXATION OF JAPANESE MINORS

K. Hamamura of the City Hotel declares that taxes in certain districts have been collected from Japanese under twenty years of age. He exhibits the tax receipts of five alleged as such, signed by Wm. Horner, deputy tax collector for Hamakua, Hawaii, and the passports of the young men showing their birth dates. From these documents Mr. Hamamura makes out that \$5.50, personal taxes and delinquent penalty, have been unlawfully collected from the following-named, aged respectively as stated:

Kimoto, 17; Onishi, 18; Makamura, 19; Kajita, 19; Nishimura, 19.

"Many times I have seen this wrongful action," Mr. Hamamura says.

"No, I do not know of any cases on the island of Oahu," he replied to a question.

Wm. Reed, foreigner, and I, native, were found guilty of assault with a deadly weapon on Manuel Kama, a Kahului engineer, after trial by jury at Waiolima. Judge Konoike sentenced Reed to one year's imprisonment at hard labor, I, on consideration of the secondary part he played in the crime and the time he had been in jail, was let off with a fine of \$1 without costs.